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DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year

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Governor.

The opponents of Mr. SHEEHAN'S can-Governor DIX. Their dissatisfaction is no longer concealed. It was mere muttering at first, but with the con- General Kelfer's Evesight Again. tinuance of the deadlock it has become outspoken. "We cannot but think," they be the best policy": and so they now loudly demand that the Governor shall speak out.

If it is Governor Dix's duty to declare his sentiments in regard to the best and wisest choice for Senator, it must be his duty to speak the truth views to the legislators as to the se- public health thereon. lection that he thinks they ought to prefers SHEPARD.

ernor DIX may believe that WILLIAM F. scarcely have escaped his observation: SHEEHAN is entirely fit to be Senator. more fit, indeed, than EDWARD M. SHEP-ARD. It is quite conceivable that he may think the time has come to warn

that they would deem his continued ner in Boston early in the week. "First

the Hon. ELIHU ROOT.

done more than Mr. Root to promote in below" was the testimony of Governor after the Territory has submitted the of international disputes by arbitration | Hon. JOHN A. MEAD of Rutland: whenever possible.

None of them, unless we are very much mistaken, is better qualified by mont." intellectual capability and experience pronounce an authoritative opinion on Government, under its existing treaty obligations, to fortify the canal.

None of them has had an experience necessities of military administration. These circumstances combine to give

ROOT'S unhesitating and unqualified circulating medium. But to return to price if the work is well done. approval of the policy of fortification, Dr. MEAD of the Rutland district: the American policy of full responsibility and unhampered control.

Vulgar Fractions.

At the present moment 8; of the 115 Democratic members at Albany favor and 28 oppose the candidacy of the Hon. ume and persistency of the Democracy represented by the 28, of whom 21 rep-

10 sit for districts north of the Harlem | block and \$1 on marble sawed or dressed! Liver. At the same time it may be You must not bear down on the quarryworth while to examine in a similar men too much either. But reciprocity destructive work. Before many years manner the statistics of the thirteen at the best is a delicate subject to talk there will not be a prairie dog outside up-State counties which through their about, even in New England. So we shall the dictionary. representatives support the candidacy say no more. Let the "second marble

a district for a decade, Dutchess and save both if the Federal Appalachian bill Seneca have contributed seven.

By contrast the thirteen up-State coun-

men who favor Mr. Sheehan have in ing about for years. May it come true. the same period elected seventy-three A great scaport at Providence, sitting Democrats, a decennial average of five at the head of Narragansett Bay, seems and a half to a county, as against the to conflict, as an aspiration, with Greater in the affections of his readers, and not one for the other group, and an annual Boston, but let that be too. We hope the on the same plane, and both are snifted at average of more than seven, as against New England Governors do not build by the younger generation, which likewise one and a minor fraction for the anti- castles in the air when the solids are finds Scorr dull. Sheehan counties. In this contrast it removed and the cigars are lighted. is possible to recognize something of Distance lends enchantment to the view the character of the anti-Sheehan rep- through the haze of the weed. resentatives in Albany, who now represent, it is alleged, the majority of their party in the State.

Hardly less interesting is the situation 70 disclosed by an examination of the pluralities obtained by the bolting or of it have hoped that the white and insurgent" Democrats in the Assembly. gracious light of Dolley, the Hon. Of the sixteen, eight triumphed by a Jeholakim Sapthall Dolley, would plurality of less than 500, and three by margins of four, five and ten votes respectively, while the average plurality in the fourteen districts for which official figures are available amounted the huts of Hottentots, in the palaces to just 476, and but one actually passed a of kings. thousand. Yet the plurality of the seven was WILLIAM II.'s first question to Erie Assemblymen who are supporting MCNSTERBERG. DOLLEY for Governor, Strand. The daily and Sunday SUN are on sale in Little Assemblymen, who are supporting London at the American and Colonial Exchange. Mr. SHEUHAN, exceeded 8,000, as concarlion street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship, trasted with 6,663 plurality of the fourteen "insurgents," an average plurality of above 1,100.

Of the sixteen districts represented 12, near the Grand Hotel; Klosque 77, Boulevard by up-State "insurgents" the fact that des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opéra, and eight have not before in a decade sent by up-State "insurgents" the fact that a Democrat to Albany, and three more only one, fairly reveals the character If our friends who foror us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Of the claim that the opposition to Mr. Sheehan is in fact responsive to the will and wish of the will and wish of the vast majority of the Democrats who last fall, as usual, The Desired Declaration From the voted their party ticket. Of the sixteen who together with half a dozen members from the southern end of the State didacy for the Senatorship are exceed- seek to impose their will upon a majoringly dissatisfied with the silence of ity made up of eighty-seven members. what fraction can hope for reelection?

We have had occasion to remark the deplorable astigmatism of General say, "that in any case there may be a Keifer's vision when he is studying point beyond which silence ceases to documents of record. In his recent speech in the House of Representatives against the fortification of the canal the General said:

pretend to authorize the canal, when constructed, to be fortified or blockaded, but in harmony with | DOLLEY; and CAPPER may go hang! the neutralization treaties it only provides as to irrespective of the consequences. The the whole zone and the ports at the end thereof. obligation can have nothing to do with that the United States may make such police the particular person whom he prefers. and sanitary rules and regulations as shall be If it is his duty to communicate his necessary to preserve order and preserve the

No, that is not quite all. If General make, he is bound to say so if he pre- KEIFER had read a little further in the fers Sheehan just as much as if he Spooner act of 1902, or inspected the text with a little more precision of mental It is quite conceivable that Gov- focus, these further provisions would

" He little President! shall also cause to be con structed such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal, and make such provisions for defence as may be necessary for the safety and

Otherwise, we have a strong notion four New England Governors at a din-Street Cleaning Department. of all we must have a Greater Boston," said Governor Foss. "Rhode Island," S"nator Root on the Canal Forts. quoth Governor POTHIER, "fully realizes administration of General Simon seems None of the distinguished and well the value of her great asset, Narraganmeaning gentlemen who signed, in the sett Bay, and intends to make Provisupposed interest of universal peace, dence a great commercial distributing General could get hold of him. the protest against fortifying the Pan-centre by improving her magnificent ama Canal is a better friend of the harbor." That New Hampshire is determined to conserve her forests and her rivers and dealout the water during the recall into its fundamental law? cause of peace among the nations than termined to conserve her forests and None of them, we venture to say, has the year to the manufacturing plants tractice the principle of the settlement | Bass of the Granite State. Up rose the | proposed State Constitution to the Fed-

There isn't a better place on earth to live than

in the statesmanship of diplomacy to a student of railroad rates said recently, and the Territorial Governor has called the legal right and moral duty of this the way up to White River Junction a question of State rights. The vote yesthan it does to get into the State. Vermonters, knowing that Vermont is does not make Arizona a State. the finest State in the Union, are relucequal to his of the actual conditions and tant to let the visitor depart until he has admired her natural beauties and the pulchritude and virtues of her prairie dog, and the county commissioners commanding importance to Senator people, and contributed liberally to the

" We are just approaching the second marble age of all the world. The building in marble declared a dissenting conservationist. But which was interrupted by the Dark Ages is now going forward again, and the development of our marble quarries is unlimited. During the year on good roads to make the State attentily to our Massachusetts friends. I take stock i WILLIAM F. SHEFHAN. An examination reciprocity with Canada every minute, but you of the election returns in recent years must not bear down on the farmer too much, any animal in. Thus, after many years of may perhaps shed a light upon the vol- | You should give us free Iron, coal and lumber Protection is obsolete.

Protection obsolete and a duty of 65 resent their party in the Assembly and cents per cubic foot on marble in the age" pass. What we are interested in An examination of the persistency of is the promise to spend \$2,000,000 for the Democracy of the sixteen up- good roads in Vermont during the next State counties now aligned against Mr. two years. There can be no doubt this SHEEHAN discloses the following facts: is the "Age of Macadam," and Vermont In the ten elections directly preced- must be held to the pledge, although all tutional method of electing Senators. ing the fast there have been chosen in the world wonders if she has a round these districts exactly sixteen Demo- million to spend on anything. Nor can in this period, an average of one to inherforests and headwaters. Is she to

fails? It is joyous news.

Did Kansas Bleed in Vain?

When the red glare of WALTER ROSCOE good in the Sunflower asylum and out irradiate Kansas. Dolley is the one literature about him has sprung up since Kansas statesman of universal fame. John Forster published his "Life," and He is known and loved from Greenland his family has tried to make the most of He is known and loved from Greenland his fame and popularity.

to Guam, from Rahway to Réunion, in his fame and popularity.

It is in keeping, therefore, that the "What is DOLLEY doing?" hope, the pride, the duty of Kansas.

As the Kaiser said, "What is DOLLEY despatch gives this dread answer:

" He [DOLLEY] now wants CAPPER to be the candidate for Governor, and in that event Dolt ET will not be a candidate "

CAPPER? CAPPER! And is it DOLLEY who tries to shun opportunity and to thrust it upon CAPPER, and CAPPER on

the dazed, disgusted world; I do not know of any other man who could meet Ideals of progressive Kansas more fully than Mr. CAPPER. Although exceptionally modest, so far as putting bimself forward in the theless a fact that he has been one of the most carnest, courageous, loyal and faithful friends of irst last and all the time

his shameful and culminant sacrifice. this crowning act of self-abnegation? Swap Capper for Dolley; never! Nobody knows, nobody cares for CAPPER; A Suggestion as to the Public Duties all hearts beat for DOLLEY, all hands clap for Dolley, all voices cry for

An Object Lesson.

Contemporaneously with his request for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the subject of cleaning streets by flushing, Commissioner ED-WARDS of the Street Cleaning Department gave yesterday a practical demonof water to smooth road surfaces by cleaning with the aid of hose that much office of THE SUN abuts. Within a very short space of time his men had re- them of jury duty and military service. moved the slush and mire and left the

are termin of sald canal, and make such provisions may think the time has come to warn the handful of voters and obstruction ists, by means of a public statement, of the have they are making with the Governor's administration and hiseforts to carry out the promises of the Rochest to

The practice of shooting in round numbers Haytian Generals who oppose the shocking; but Havti has never known civilization. President SIMON would very likely be shot himself if a revolutionary

There will be no State of Arizona until eral Government at Washington, and the President of the United States has ap- called in four or five men from another proved and Congress has approved or old New England, nor a better State than Ver failed to disapprove this proposed Con- command. Such substitution is a breach of side, from Nassau to William, 1852. stitution, and the President has certified We suppose the proof of it is that as the approval to the Territorial Governor, "it costs more to get out of Vermont all the election for State officers. This is not terday on the proposed Constitution, if it has resulted in a majority for the same.

> pay \$2.515 for the extermination of the consider that they have a bargain at that

> " If these rodents were called squirrels instead would be on a par with rabbits,

Potter county is as rich in rabbits as in prairie dogs, and knows the taste of rabbit meat. And it hearkened to the words of "Tama Jim." who officially announced that thirty-five prairie dogs eat as much grass as one sheep, and 210 eat as much as one range steer. This is a bad light to put sitting at the front door of his house in a peacefulness disturbed only by the occasional visit of an uninvited rattlesnake, the prairie dog is to be driven out of his Texas home as he has been out of his "Tama Jim's" fateful figures are doing

The lowa House to day rejected the proposi-lon for a special primary for a United States cenator to succeed the lats J. P. DOLLIVER. — Des-match from Des Momes.

moreover, they are no part of the consti-

Two literary anniversaries are impendcratic Assemblymen. Eight of the six- we let Governor Bass off in the matter of ing in these days of centenaries and monuteen have never during this period seen forestry and water power reservoirs. In means, which interest all lovers of English a Democratic triumph, three have witnessed a single victory, and of the little else but the dollars of summer sixteen Democratic members elected boarders. She has shown scart interest ELIOT, GEORGE MEREDITH, THOMAS HARDY and even Mr. KIPLING, we venture to say that no other novel writers of the nineteenth century, save only Sir WALTER A Greater Boston (commercially, Gov- SCOTT, have been read or enjoyed so thorties which are represented by Assembly - ernor Foss means) we have been hear oughly as these two. The once common

comparisons and disputes as to whether one preferred THACKERAY OF DICKENS have long ago come to an end; each author has found his own place now in literature and

The difference in the character of the two men has been maintained and manifested curiously since their death. THACK-ERAY tried to keep his home life to himself; he directed that no biography should be written by his friends, and his wishes have been observed, so that the fragmentary STUBBS has faded from Topeka, the notes which his daughter, Lady RITCHIF, has published in her delightful prefaces India rubber to his books have something of the charm | of surreptitious confidences. DICKENS, on the other hand, was ostentatious almost to the point of vulgarity. A whole

Thackeray celebration should be limited Coffee to something like a quiet dinner of his admirers with the speeches that follow, Mr. Sheehan exceeded 8,000, as conDolley for President; every road to
trasted with 6 for physical ph glory started at him; he was, he is the the Dickens clubs will participate, and a for the benefit of his indigent descendants, doing" at this great hour? A Topeka which Mr. DE MORGAN and other writers are trying to help on.

In my judgment the State of Hilinois needs no defence of her integrity and honor. Her people as a whole are as honest as those of any State in the Union. If Hilmois is to be condemned because of corruption, there are few States which can throw the first stone.—The Hon. Shelby M. Cullom.

After all, the question is not one of comparative honesty, but of the Hon. WILLIAM LORIMER'S knowledge of the legislators, collected it, or saw it paid for quare deat movement is concerned, it is never votes. If it can be brought home to him have had cause to believe that corrupt the people and of every measure advocated for methods were employed to make him Senator, he should be unseated, since Will Kansas, will humanity permit of the Legislature who supported him received money for their votes.

WOMAN IN THE STATE. She Should Perform.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Though Florence C. S. Hazard addresses undertake to answer her questions as to the duties women would be called upon to discharge in the event of their enfran-

the obligation to do jury duty or to bear arms and the right to vote. These are matters of political or civic expedience to be determined by the State on grounds of stration of the efficacy of the application public policy. It is within the province of the State, in fact it is its duty, to impose on non-voting women citizens the obligaused section of Park row on which the ned it; conversely, the State might confer tion of serving on juries, if necessity justithe franchise on women while still relieving

women would make good jurors or

conception of it. One cannot help question-ing the soundness of an educational system that produces such a result. F. D. New York, February 9.

IN THE JERSEY GUARD. Apparent Denial of Justice in a Recent Militia Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: any honor system the stumbling block is the common unwillingness to "peach" on a comrade. It is easier to observe every "shalt not" in the code of honor than to report the delinquencies of another; yet that unpleasant duty is an integral factor in the equation. A Lieutenant in a company of the National Guard of New Jersey performed this disagreeable function-and his" for doing it

At inspection the Captain of the company company to fill gaps in the ranks of his own

company to fill gaps in the ranks of his own company. Such substitution is a breach of military ethics. The Lieutenant reported it to his Colonel in writing.

Now, the Captain and the Colonel had business relations, which the Colonel had business relations, which the Colonel a hint of possible consequences of support of the Lieutenant. The Colonel took the hint.

When the case came up for examination the Lieutenant was clear and unshakable in his testimony, but he had the support of a single witness against a dozen who were loyal to the Captain. The case was dropped, the Lieutenant's report was not disproved. The Colonel asked for the Lieutenant's resignation. It was refused. The Lieutenant's resignation. It was refused. The Lieutenant's countered by begging for it. He didn't get it, but was put under arrest. He hired a lawyer, but the case was skillfully "blocked." An interview with Goyler of the State forces, has an enviable reputation. The Captain had newspaper connections, which he did not scrupe to use.

The new Governor, the Commander in the last volume regarding the finish reputation for fair-and-squareness. The Lieutenant is going to appeal to him.

It is hard that a man sworn to the service.

reputation for fair-and-squareness Lieutenant is going to appeal to him

It is hard that a man sworn to the service of his State and the nation should be punished for performing a duty as disagreeable to him as to those who made it necessary and who suffer by it.

NEWARK, N. J., February 9.

industrial training forms an important part of the work of the public schools of liawaii just as i does in the Philippines. The course includes agri miture, woodwork, printing and domestic sele Pupils to the number of 9,300 in 125 schools have been engaged in systematic gardening. Two of the schools, including a reformatory school, have raised sugar cane on a commercial basis, the 191

crop being expected to yield over \$5,000.

Twenty schools are equipped for carpentry work, and 7,575 pupils engaged in that work uring the year. Seven schools are equipped for printing and do regular printing on school work, publishing a paper and many other things.

States Domestic science includes cooking, sewing, lace Senator to succeed the late J. P. Dolliven.—Des patch from Des Moines.

A sensible decision. Special primaries are expensive, and they are not binding; moreover, they are no part of the sensible decision. plain sewing to both obys and girls of the primary grades, while the higher forms of work, such as cutting and fitting of garments, are taught only to the girls of the higher grades. Twenty-one schools give instruction in lace making. Five hundred pupils have done weaving with grass. bamboo and hala leaves.

Dog Township, is, as usual, far ahead

Lone Star Geography. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Where is the Tick Line in Texas? TAURUS.

LAREWOOD, N. J., February 8, 12.

RE-EXPORTS IN 1910.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-The re-export trade of the United States has increased from \$25,000,000 in 1900 to \$37,000,000 in 1910. The highest figure for any earlier year is \$29,000,000 in 1907. In the same time the re-export trade of the United Kingdom has increased from a little more than \$300,000,000 to about \$500,000,000, a business in which a considerable profit

is made by British merchants. Although the re-export trade of this country is comparatively small, it includes a very considerable list of articles, the following being the leaders:

Chemicals, drugs and dves Lead Fruits and nuts Raw wool Tobacco Wood' puip urs and manufactures of Raw cotton From such fairly respectable figures

as these the list runs down to an entry of sion of the Fifty-eighth Congress, you will list represents about three-quarters of the sale of Dickens stamps has been started entire trade, and it will be noticed that most of the merchandise is raw material and foodstuffs in their natural state. and foodstuffs in their natural state, when 9 years of age, and without resources, was About 60 per cent. of the re-exports of 1910 put to work on a farm, where he remained until were brought in free of duty, and a part of the remaining 40 per cent. was subject to the "drawback" under section 25 of the limited to the private and public schools of the to the "drawback" under section 25 of the tariff law. The section provides that where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the use of money in the Illinois Legislature to cles a drawback equal in amount to the procure his election. It is not charged duties on the materials used, less 1 per that he contributed money to corrupt centum of such duties." Thus, if wheat in 1898, and reelected in 1900; was elected to the that he contributed money to corrupt centum of such duties." Thus, if wheat is imported and pays 25 cents a bushel on importation and is then converted into that as a sophisticated politician he must flour and exported, the duty, "less 1 per centum," is returned by the Government. The duty on imported raw sugar is returned if the raw article is refined and there is no doubt that certain members exported, as is the duty on imported sait will probably amount to about \$8,000,000.

England's supremacy in re-export trade s of course due to its shipping, to vessels that enter almost every port in the world distributing British manufactured goods and collecting the local product of each for distribution through British trading herself to the "advocates of woman suffrage," houses. This is a branch of trade in which an opponent of woman suffrage may perthe merchants of this country play a very was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress without small part.

CAB CHARGES IN NEW YORK. A Comparison of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Services.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: in a letter to The Sun of February 8 refers to a "controversy" between myself and another regarding cab charges. There is no controversy; only a plain statement of facts, that can be verified by any traveller. seems to have mistaken my meaning. I did not wish to convey the idea that there was any difference in the basis of cab charges of the different companies. What I said was distinctly that the injustice ident to this similar basis. We all know that the so-called Pennsylvania Railroad cab service is good so far as the equipment is concerned. What I said plainly in the first instance was that the charges were much higher for the same service than those of the New York Central Railroad. "L" says that "any one familiar with New York knows that it costs as much for

New York knows that it costs as much for one person in a taxicab as it does for four," and I think that is where I pointed out the unjust phase of it. Why should one pay as much as four? It is all right for four, but rank injustice to the lone traveller. I don't wish to try to reform the cab ser-vice of New York, for I have lived here all imp life and know that it is impossible. I merely called attention to the undoubted fact that the railroads some years ago on

merely called attention to the undoubted fact that the railroads some years ago on account of the predatory methods of the cab companies instituted their own cab service for the protection and convenience of their patrons. These cabs were run on very reasonable charges, and a traveller arriving at the Fennsylvania or Central station knew before he entered a cab just what the charge was to a certain point and paid the charge in advance, and there was no dealing at all with the driver except a tip, which on a covenient to the facts entition, that the twindled to its modest dimensions. Is this progressive intelligence of Mr. Macon's estimate of himself, or is it some of the subtle art which he shows in advertising? His autobiographical brevity is as conspicuous as his "points of order," with which he adds to the hilarity of parliament while giving one particular legislative body its at all with the driver except a tip, which on account of the low charge was usually lib-eral. The Pennsylvania, as I have before said, was the first to start this reform. The Central still retains its service, and the difference can be easily ascertained between otherence can be easily ascertained between the regular service charges and that of the Central by taking a cab from the latter to the Pennsylvania station or ferry and then returning by a Pennsylvania cab, or returning by the New York Transportation Company's cab, for the Pennsylvania Railroad really has no service now of its own, having aban-doned it for the higher priced system of the regular company.

The Stephenson Pictorial Views.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Mr. "G. A. C." has given me some information. I thought I had a full set of the Stephenson Pictorial Street Views, but he mentions a Cortlandt street which I have never seen. Those in my collection are Worth street, north side, from Broadway to Church, 1864; Warren street, north side, and Park piace, north side, both from Broadway to Church street, 1554 and 1855; and Beckman street, nort

Cattle That Live Without Salt. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. A. W. Nelson has suggested ingeniously and plausib he probable manner in which marine mammais

obtain the fresh water necessary to their exist-

Perhaps he might be tempted to bring his in renulty to bear on the converse of his proposition I do not here refer to the question of how fresh water mammals obtain salt Cattle cannot live without sait. For a hundred

years wild cattle have lived and thrived in the great Dismai Swamp. There is no sait in the Dismal Swamp. NEW YORK, Pebruary 9.

Official Groundhog Day in Kentucky.

From the Elizabethtown News, Groundhog day recalls the fact that Jerry O'Meara of this county while in the Legislature

offered a resolution to change the date to the seond day of March. Glad News.

From the Somereille Journal,
Living will be cheaper now!
Sound the hewgag, beat the drum!
Haven't we said all along
The millennium would come!
Pessimists have gloomily
Prophested it wouldn't, but
Now you see how wrong they were—
Pullman prices have been cut!

But, hooray! that isn't all;
We have other cause for joy-Living pretty soon will be Purest bilss without alloy.
We are all so happy now,
From the baby up to pa.
Since the papers told us that
Meats are cheap in Panama!

Now, perhaps, we all can save And put money in the bank. Up to now we couldn't, for The cost of living has been rank. Isn't it a wondrous change! Joyous news for every one! Spread the tidings near and far— Salt's dropped thirty cents a to

THE MACONIAN THEORY. the Progressive Modesty of Light on

Point-of-Order Bob. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir ecent editorial article in THE SUN called itention to the autobiographical note furnished to the "Congressional Directory" by Representative Robert Bruce Macon of Arkansas and as published in the edition influencing of members of the State of December, 1910 (Sixty-first Congress, lature. It was pointed out that third session). As matter of fact the autobiographical contributions of Mr. Macon lative era at the cost of the dis furnish an interesting psychological study expulsion of the party in power an in connection with his career in Congress shown that this had all been accompanied. and habits of debate on the floor of the under existing laws. It was argued supposed that Mr. Macon was overwhelmed I no laws could cope with the matter of

This sketch is as follows, as you have already poticed: Robert Bruce Macon, Democrat, of Helena, was and I am prepared to draft such a law 1,003,705 , elected to the Fifty eighth and to each succeed

If you will go back to the "Congressional 734.282 Directory" of November 9, 1903, which con-

> ome study; is a lawyer by profession, having seen admitted to the practice in 1891; was married on June 21, 1894, to Miss Laura Ward of Helena. Ark., and one child, Mary Louise, was born of the union on January 11, 1896; was elected to the State Legislature in 1882 and served two terms In that body was elected clerk of the Circuit Fifty-eighth Congress without opposition, re-ceiving 4.798 votes to a scattering.

In the "Congressional Directory" of Decemper, 1903, being that of the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, Mr. Macon cut down his biography a little. It is found as follows:

Robert Bruce Macon, Democrat, of Heiena, used in the curing of meat. The "draw-backs" claimed and paid during the year will probably amount to about \$8,000,000.

was born near the little village of Trenton, Phillips county, Ark., July 6, 1859, and has never known a home outside of his native county; was admitted o the practice of the law in 1891; was married on June 21, 1894, to Miss Laura Ward of Heiena, Ark., and one child, Mary Louise, was born of the union on January 11, 1896; was elected to the State Legislature in 1882, and served two terms n that body: was elected Circuit and Chancery Clerk of Phillips county in 1892 and served two terms: was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress without opposition, receiving 4,798 votes to 9 scattering.

In the "Congressional Directory" of January, 1905, that of the third session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, Mr. Macon's blograph-ical contribution shrank to these few lines: Robert Bruce Macon, Democrat, of Helena, is a lawyer: was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress without opposition, receiving 4.798 votes to 9 scattering, and reelected to the Fifty-ninth Congress, receiving 14.391 votes to 102 scattering.

The sketch was somewhat shorter in the Congressional Directory" of December, 1905, that of the first session of the Fifty-

without opposition, and reelected to the Fifty

ninth Congress, receiving 14,391 votes to 102 The sketch was the same in the "Congresdonal Directory" of December, 1906, Fifty-

ninth Congress, second session.

The sketch was about the same in the next issue of the "Congressional Directory," that for the first session of the Sixtieth Congress, being merely brought up to date, and in the edition which covered the second session of the same Congress. This continued in practically the same form through the editions of the "Directory" for the Sixty-first Con-gress, the first and second sessions. It is in the latest edition, that covering the third

adds to the bilarity of parliament while giving one particular legislative body its inevitable grievance.

J. E. Jenks.

Washington, D. C., February 9.

THE GOD FROM THE CAR.

His View of the People Who Get in the Way.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: That men buy and use automobiles is an indication that they are in a burry in prosecuting their business or pleasure. As one of them I am frequently provided that pedestrians are not in full recognition and sympathy with the speed. The horn on my machine is particularly loud and startling in tone, and if those walking are in abstracted moods, deaf or infirm, I cannot accept the responsibility.

In turning a corner recently it seems that the machine upset an elderly man, but as I was in a hurry I did not stop to learn if he was injured. Some busy body furnished my number to the officer who was pursuing me, and I was duly summoned to court, where a fine of \$25 was imposed. I could not see that the man was injured beyond an excorlation of the knuckles and abrasion of the chin, although he may have also received a mild shock when falling. As I pald for new spectacles and hat to replace those destroyal leavity to be followed in April, 1309, and quite a large number of buildings have been erected, including police and fire brigade stations, a large number of residences and business buildings. The work has ceased until it is certain what course toward the city is to be followed by the Chinese Government About a year ago the Vicercy of the province petitioned the central Government in the size of the country of the number of buildings have been erected, including police and fire brigade stations, a large number of residences and business buildings. The work has ceased until it is certain what course toward the city is to be followed by the Chinese Government he followed by the Chinese Government he followed by the Chinese Government he followed by the Chinese flower has a large number of buildings have been erected, including police and fire brigade stations, a large number when failing. As I paid for new spectacles and hat to replace those destroyed, I could see no fur-ther grounds for the bitter complaint he made. NEW YORK, February 9. AUTOIST.

Reciprocity With Particular Reference to

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: A good many Canadians are much amused at some of the rea-sons given by those who are opposed to reciproc-ity. They tell us that the English financiers won't I should like to complete my set of Stephensons, lend us any more money, and remind us that the and if Mr. "G. A. C." would consider the Mayerick | Canadian Pacific Railroad is owned by English. a fair exchange for the Cortlandt street, I should men. We Canadians always thought that was a pretty good investment. One British Journal grees in mining engineering, metallurgy and classys there is no one in favor of the measure in engineering. I have D. T. Valentine's own set, with Canada except primitive farmers, which shows a lack of knowledge of the people of Canada. As matter of fact the majority who are in favor o

reciprocity have never done any farming. In some parts of New England they are afraid that we would swamp their market with our fish To day in the little town of Liverpool, Nova Scotla. ight on the Atlantic seaboard, there is hallbut for that was caught away north of the Alcutlan Islands on the coast of Alaska and was brought overland some 4,000 miles. It sells here for 20 cents und; that is a little higher than the Boston price and perhaps under the free fish arrangement we should have to buy our fish from Gloucester. It would be handler than Alaska. Apparently we Canadians can't swamp anybody's market with

LIVERPOOL, N. S., February 6,

Alfalfa Tea. Muchell correspondence St. Paul Disputch

Four hundred men and women participated in an alfaifa luncheon in this city last evening. Biscuits and cookles made from alfaifa flour and shipped here from Billings, Mon., were served the guests, and tea was served made from alfalfa the guests, and tea was served made from affaifa leaves. Alfaifa has received quite a good deal of attention in the corn show, and this popular stock food was featured at the lunched the first time it has been used in this form as a

United States Aeronautical Reserve, but also a The Territorial debt is \$956,972, and \$2.088. publication of interest to everybody. It is hand somely printed, and its pictures of aviation and of aviators are of the first order of excellence. The central purpose of the Air Scout, namely, the propagation of the military idea that the well organized employment of the aeroplane, the dirigible and the balloon is an indispensable adult of the Territory \$3,055,275. On June 30, 1910, the thirty seven Territory propagation of the military idea that the well organized employment of the aeroplane, the dirigible and the balloon is an indispensable adult of \$24,018,295 banking capital for use in the Territory and the control of the territory \$3,055,275. On June 30, 1910, the thirty seven Territory thirty seven Territory and the control of the Territory \$3,055,275. On June 30, 1910, the thirty seven Territory \$4,055,275. On June 30, 1910, the thirty seven Territory thirty seven Territory \$4,055,275. On June 30, 1910, the thirty seven Territory \$4, junct of army or navy operations, is well main-tained in the February number, the fourth that has been issued, in articles by Hudson Maxim, Major Franklin W. Ward and others. Apart from The assessed valuation of taxable property that, the comprehensive attention paint broader aspects of the fascinating subject promthat, the comprehensive attention paid to the ises to make this monthly, in the esteem of the general public, one of the most important of

the journals of the air.

PARADISE FOR LEGISLATORS. An Attempt to Solve the Problem of

Keeping Them Good by Law. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEX SEC. In an editorial which appeared in Tuesday a good deal of very

It might be new laws were needed; it was asserte by his own modesty, since his exploitation ple alone could handle it. It was, how of himself in the biographical section of the admitted that the Legislature might in "Congressional Directory" of December, 1910. be what I may call "surgically clean is confined to some sixteen words, and this. I must therefore disagree with Thi includes the three which compose his name. I think a law could be framed which effectually prevent the seduction of le tors, at all events during their term of

Let there be set apart in some be and convenient spot, in Dutchess or Columbia county, where fine land can be had at \$1

Directory of November 9, 1903, which contains the biographical sketches of the members who served in the extraordinary session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, you will find on page 4 the following sketch:

Robert Bruce Macon, Democrat, of Helena, was born near the little village of Trenton, Phillips county, Ark., July 6, 1559, and has never known a home outside of his native county; left an orphan when 9 years of age, and without resources, was put to work on a farm, where he remained until large enough to shove himself away from the plough handles. His education, therefore, was ilmitted to the private and public schools of the community in which he lived, supplemented by community in which he lived, supplemented by Legislature (after he has been stripped and Le

Into this paramise. Legislature (after he has been stripped and searched and provided with a uniform furnished by the State) be turned loose. Surely there would be no hardship in this. All nished by the State) be turned loose. Surely there would be no hardship in this. All expenses would be paid by the State, and the beggarly salary could be turned over in bulk to the wives for pin money. Telephonic communication would of course he prohibited, and all letters, telegrams and wireless messages would be read by members of the Citizens Union before they were turned over to the addressee. Should any legislator receive, or rather fall to receive, a compromising or doubtful communication designed for him he would be "deprived of the liberty of the park"; and instead of being permitted to play golf on the links or sail on the lake or bike over the perfect macadamized roads, he would as a suspect cent oaks or pines, large numbers of which are still left in spite of the ravages of time

are still left in spite of the ravakes of this and trade.

All our public men go into public life driven by the residue of the New England conscience of their Puritan ancestors. This we know because they never allow us to forget it. They all go into politics to the detriment of their private concerns. All they seek is honor, nothing else. At the same time, who would not for a little while sacrifice the doubtful and sometimes discount fraction of the city of Albany for sacrifice the doubtful and sometimes dis-astrous freedom of the city of Albany for the guaranteed innocence of the Garden of Eden I suggest? It could be made by law. Therefore for once the Erening Post is cer-tainly right.

PARADISE LOST.

NEW YORK, February 9.

CHINESE MODEL CITY. A Home for Returning Emigrants Built

to Order. From Dally Consular and Trade Repor A little over a year ago a number of Chinese capitalists in ugurated the construction of a modern Chinese city to order the shore of Yehli Bay, ten miles from Ma inner harbor and not far from one of the Lappa customs stations in the province Kwangtung. In some respects the is a peculiarly significant one. The new Robert Bruce Macon, Democrat, of Helena, is a city is to be called Heungchow. Of the awyer, was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress enterprise the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Commissioner at Lappa in his last annual report says:

> It is openly stated that a new Chine all foreign comforts, as it is intended to make Heungchow, will be a great attraction to many wealthy Chinese limmigrants, who are averse to returning to their own country and making their homes in an ordinary Chinese city or village for the reason that, owing to long residence in forthe reason that, owing to long residence in foreign countries, they have acquired foreign habits,
> likings and tastes. The promoters' scheme is a
> most ambitious one. Of prime necessity there
> will be the construction of an immensely strong
> breakwater, over a mile long, and extensive
> dredging, as there is no natural harbor.
> Jetties are to be solidly constructed of large
> blocks of stone, which exists in large quantities
> in the neighboring hills, sunk in layers between
> rows of wooden piles. The scheme allows for a
> well laid out city, with broad streets and foreign
> buildings for shops and residences, which is to
> be governed by, a municipal council; it also novides for schools, charitable institutions, police
> and fire stations, theatre, public gardens, electric lights and trams, water works, affore-tation,
> chamber of commerce, free libraries, and in faceverything that may tend to public good. Option
> smoking and gambling of all sorts are to be
> strictly prohibited.
>
> The construction of the city was com-

Arizona.

The census of 1910 gives 204,334 as the populof Arizona Territory. Immigration to the River Valley and other agricultural sections cor tinues to increase. The Salt River lands are being subdivided into small holdiets ries increase, not only for irrigated lands bu also in dry farming regions. The Territory maintains a prison, an asylum for

aged and infirm pioneers, a university and two normal schools The University of Arizona furnishes the usu academic courses and also those leading

the insane, an industrial school and a home

The normal schools at Tempe and Flagstal show increases in attendance summer session.

Crops of the year were generally good, espe cially in the irrigated sections this year and there will be no shortage of water in the Salt River Valley for years to come. Orange cultivation is successful, beating Ca fornia oranges on time and price in Other fruits are keeping up. There marked increase in ostrich raising. Over 6 birds are kept in the Salt River Valley, more so per cent, of all the ostriches in the cou-Profits are large, about \$15 a bird a year Professor H. R. Forbes says that Arizona ! potential water supply for purposes of irriga

including the ordinary flow of streams, st and subterranean waters available by pun of approximately 4.393 000 acre feet enough to permit of the intensive farming of

1,000,000 acres of land.

Mining in 1909 (latest figures) produced a we of \$12,946,745, chiefly in copper. Births in 1910 numbered 3,068, and the

were 3.049.

The Territory is in better financial than ever before in its history. Terr county and municipal bonds are selling at a premium and are largely sought by inves At the close of the fiscal year the cash in Territorial treasury amounted to \$507,721, The Air Scout, edited by John Barry Ryan with crease for the year of \$145,277. Revenues literary skill and a perfect understanding of news requirements, is not only the official organ of the off the year reached \$976,103, a decrease of \$130,277. wing by cities and countles, making the

increased by \$3,142,163 during the year the rate of taxation from 80 to 70 cents on

Sim of assessed values.

The total assessed value of the Territory is 886,126,226.